

Dear Parents

اسلام علیکم

Kindly adhere to the following guidelines:-

- The students of the class LKG shall do the winter home assignment on separate notebooks.
- The notes are to be transcribed on the fair notebook maintained for each subject from class UKG to 8th except for mathematics. Students are required to maintain separate notebook for mathematics and cover the syllabus of U1 & U2.
- These notebooks should be submitted in the school office as per the following schedule:

Day and date	Class	Timing
Wed-15th-feb-2017	1 st	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Thu-16th-feb-2017	2 nd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sat-18th-feb-2017	3 rd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sun-19th-feb-2017	4 th & 5 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20th-Feb-2017	6 th to 10 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20th-feb-2017	LKG & UKG	10:30 am to 02:00 pm

- Handwriting is an important skill. Take due care of your ward's handwriting during vacations.
- Project work should be done on loose sheets, charts, scrapbooks or as asked.

Note:★ Project work shall carry mark that will be awarded to students in U1 and U2 examination

★ U1 and U2 examination will be held in the month of March, soon after reopening of school (In Shaa Allah)

Subject: English

Internal Assessment 1 (IA1) Unit I

Lesson No :1

Where's Ruff?

Word

Meaning

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Surprised | feeling of mild shock caused by something unexpected |
| 2. Excitement | great enthusiasm and eagerness. |
| 3. Niece | daughter of a person's brother or sister. |
| 4. Urgent | requiring immediate action or attention |
| 5. Rush | move with haste. |
| 6. Calm | peaceful and undisturbed |
| 7. Worry | feel troubled. |

Comprehension:-

A. Write True or false:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Amrita's rings up Seva clinic | <u>True</u> |
| 2. Amrita's mother is busy at a conference. | <u>False</u> |
| 3. Amrita decides to take the help of Mrs Raman | <u>False</u> |
| 4. Ruff is found in the back seat of the car. | <u>True</u> |
| 5. Papa thanks Uncle Umang | <u>False</u> |

B. Answer these questions;

Q1:- Why did Amrita ring up her mother's clinic?

Ans: Amrita rang up her mother's clinic because her dog Ruff was lost and she could not find him.

Q2: Who picked up the phone at Seva clinic?

Ans: Mrs Raman picked up the phone at seva clinic.

Q3: Where was Anita's mother?

Ans: Anita's mother was in the operation theatre.

Q4: Whom did Amrita called up next?

Ans: After calling Mrs Raman, Amrita called up uncle Umang.

Q5: What did Uncle Umang tell Amrita to do?

Ans: Uncle Umang told Amrita that she must ask Bela didi to keep a hot cup of coffee ready for him.

Q6: Why did Ruff get into the car?

Ans: Ruff got into the car to eat a piece of chocolate that was lying on the rear seat.

Play with words:

D . Rewrite these sentences with the opposites of the underlined words. Choose words from the box.

Fast above soft cold simple found late

1. How was Ruff lost?

Ans: How was Ruff found?

2. That old car moves very slowly.

Ans: That old car moves very fast.

3. Learning to ride a bicycle is difficult.

Ans: Learning to ride a bicycle is simple.

4. Granny enjoys hot soup.

Ans. Granny enjoys cold soup.

5. This pillow is very hard.

Ans. This pillow is very soft.

6. Sara does not like to reach school early.

Ans. Sara does not like to reach school late.

7. The aeroplane was flying below the clouds.

Ans. The aeroplane was flying above the clouds.

E. Circle the names of eight animals in the word search. Write them on the blanks:

1. Wolf

5. Toad

2. Shark

6. Rat

3. Camel

7. Owl

4. Ant

8. Monkey

Spelling

F. Circle the correctly spelt word in each pair.

1. Busy

buzy

2. Pretty

pritty

3. Urgunt

urgent

4. Ambulance

ambulence

5. Medicine

medisine

6. Worrying

worreing

G. Tick the group of words that are sentences.

1. One day Ruff

2. Amrita's mother was busy at work

☒ _____

3. The earth goes around the sun

☒ _____

4. How do you go to school?

✓

5. Do you have a younger?

6. This sambhar is hot!

✓

H.Rearrange these groups of words to form sentences. Add capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks where needed.

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1. Jumped ruff the had into car

Ans: Ruff had jumped into the car.

2.find Amrita not could ruff.

Ans.Amrita could not find Ruff.

3. will you to my house come when

Ans.When will you come to my house?

4. hit the Virat kohli for a six ball

Ans.Virat Kohli hit the ball for a six!

5. movie to would like you watch a

Ans: Would you like to watch a movie?

6. meal a what delicious

Ans.What a delicious meal!

Topic: Ferry Me Across the Water

Words to learn:

Word

Meaning

1. Ferry (noun)	a boat that transports passengers and goods as a service.
Ferry (verb)	carry across the water by boat.
2. Across	from one side to the other.
3. Penny	a british coin worth one-hundreth of a pound.

Comprehension

A. Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph. Use words from the box.

Ferry, girl, purse, boat, eyes, penny, boatman, conversation

This poem tells of a conversation between two people. A little girl asks a boatman to take her across the water in his boat. The boatman replies that he will take her if she pays him a penny. The girl tells him that she has a penny and also that her eyes are blue. The boatman tells her that it does not matter what color her eyes are. He will ferry her in his boat in exchange for the penny in her purse.

B. Play with words:

Match the columns to join the words. Write the new words on the blanks.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Boat | (a) shop | <u>bookshop</u> |
| 2. note | (b) light | <u>moonlight</u> |
| 3. book | (c) knob | <u>doorknob</u> |
| 4. door | (c) man | <u>boatman</u> |
| 5. moon | (d) book | <u>notebook</u> |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct interjection.

1. (Wow/Alas) WOW! That's a beautiful boat.
2. (Hush/Hello) Hello! Can I speak to Mr Hiremath?
3. (Ah/Hush) Hurrah! We are going camping tomorrow.
4. (Bravo/Alas) Alas! Many trees have been cut down in this forest.

Lesson -2

A Light For The Palace Fire

Words to learn:-

<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1. Messenger	a person who carries a message.
2. Bitter cold	intensely cold.
3. Lump	an irregular piece of something hard or solid.
4. Cottage	a small house.
5. Porridge	a dish made by boiling oatmeal or legumes in water or milk.

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Comprehension:-

A. Read these sentences and answers the questions:-

1. "Go down the hill road. If you see fire burning in a house, go inside and ask for some embers to bring back to the palace."

(a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. The king said these to his messenger.

(b) What made the speaker say these words?

Ans: The king said these words because the palace fire had suddenly stopped burning and everyone in the palace was freezing.

(c) What did the listener do next?

Ans. The messenger took a big iron lantern and set off in search of some burning coal.

2. They realized that this was because ‘selfless love’ had come with the coal from the little girl’s cottage.

(a) Who are ‘They’ in the above lines?

Ans. ‘They’ refers to the palace folk.

(b) What does ‘selfless love’ refer to?

Ans. ‘Selfless love’ refers to the unselfish concern for the welfare of others.

(c) Who had shown selfless love and how?

Ans. The little girl had shown selfless love by being kind to the messenger and giving him coal without demanding anything in return.

B. Answer these questions

Q1. Where was the palace? How was it kept warm?

Ans. The palace was at the top of a hill. A fire always burned in the palace, which kept it warm

Q2. What reasons did the people give for the fire dying out?

Ans. People said that the fire had died out because the people in the palace were always quarrelling. Others said that it had gone out because the winter that year was very cold.

Q3. What did the little girl say and do when the messenger knocked on the door?

Ans. The little girl told the messenger that he may have as much coal as he liked. She asked him to warm himself and have a bowl of porridge.

Q4. Why did the messenger think that the coal would not burn all the way back to the palace.

What happened instead?

Ans. The messenger thought that the coal would not burn all the way back to the palace, since the lumps of coal which he had collected twice from the people, turned cold very soon. However, the coal grew brighter and glowed.

D. Play with words.

Circle the odd word in each set.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. cold | b. freezing | c. chilled | d. hot |
| 2. a. kind | b. friendly | c. mean | d. helpful |
| 3. a. hide | b. search | c. hunt | d. seek |
| 4. a. blaze | b. flame | c. gloom | d. Glow |

E. Match the words that go together.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|
| 1. bitter | → | a. girl |
| 2. burning | → | b. stars |
| 3. little | → | c. fire |
| 4. dark | → | d. cold |
| 5. twinkling | → | e. night |

F. Write each set of words in alphabetical order.

1. house palace tent castle
→ castle house palace tent

2. quarrelling coal porridge flames
→ coal flames porridge quarrelling

3. ant fly bee ladybird
→ ant bee fly ladybird

4. flower branch stem leaf
→ branch flower leaf stem

G. GRAMMAR FUN

Write C for common nouns and P for proper nouns.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. London | <u>P</u> |
| 2. Republic Day | <u>P</u> |
| 3. Priest | <u>C</u> |
| 4. Mr Theime | <u>P</u> |
| 5. Garden | <u>C</u> |
| 6. September | <u>P</u> |
| 7. Gurudwara | <u>C</u> |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 8. Bharat Hospital | <u>P</u> |
| 9. National Museum | <u>P</u> |

A E I O U

WORDS TO LEARN

1. Creatures---- living organisms
2. Features----- looks
3. Pursue----- follow, chase

COMPREHENSION

A. Tick the correct answers

1. The poem is about
- a. the letters of the alphabet ☒ b. vowels c. consonants
2. Which vowel do you find in 'glass'?
- a. e b. u c. a ☒
3. Where is the fourth vowel found?
- a. in the word 'box' ☒
- b. inside a bag _____
- c. near a tree _____
4. Which vowel can never fly from you?
- a. e b. i c. u ☒

PLAY WITH WORDS

B. Write a rhyming word from the poem for each of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. creatures | <u>features</u> |
| 2. set | <u>jet</u> |
| 3. tin | <u>within</u> |
| 4. pursue | <u>you</u> |

GRAMMAR FUN

C. Write the plurals of these nouns.

1. watch watches 4. pen pens

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 2. box | boxes | 5. glass | glasses |
| 3. bench | benches | 6. bush | bushes |

D. Underline the singular nouns and circle the plural nouns in this paragraph:

Rohit went to a shop with his young brother, Raju. Rohit bought four pens, three notebooks and an eraser. He also bought a wooden scale and a notebook for his sister, Mita. Raju wanted sweets. He bought one bar of chocolate, two boxes of nuts and some toffees.

LESSON 3----- DOWN, DOWN, DOWN.....

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WORDS TO LEARN

WORD

MEANING

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Peeped ----- | looked quickly and secretly |
| 2. Moment ----- | brief period of time |
| 3. Tunnel ----- | passage dug by a burrowing animal |
| 4. Wonder ----- | the feeling aroused by something strange |
| 5. Tumbling ----- | falling suddenly |

COMPREHENSION

A. Complete these sentences with the correct options.

- Alice was getting tired of having nothing to do.
a. do b. read
- Alice had never before seen a rabbit with a waistcoat pocket and a watch.
a. a waistcoat pocket and a watch b. pink eyes
- Alice jumped down the rabbit hole without stopping to think how she would get out again.
a. take off her shoes. b. think how she would get out again
- After Alice finally landed at the bottom of the well, she leapt to her feet and started chasing the rabbit again.
a. leapt to her feet and started chasing the rabbit again.
b. could not get up and was afraid.

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. Why did Alice not like the book that her sister was reading?

Ans. Alice did not like the book that her sister was reading because it was without pictures or conversations.

Q2. Why did Alice decide to chase the rabbit?

Ans. Alice decided to chase the rabbit .

Q3. Give a brief description of the things that Alice saw as she fell down the well.

Ans. When Alice fell down the well, she saw the sides of the well filled with cupboards and bookshelves. Maps and pictures were hung upon pegs. She also saw an empty jar labelled – ‘Orange Marmalade’.

Q4. What kind of a person was Alice? Circle any two words from the list.

brave bookish imaginative curious
confident lazy bored loving

Ans. Alice was imaginative and curious.

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PLAY WITH WORDS

D. Match these words with ‘and’ to form word pairs.

1. bread → a. thread
2. salt → b. nail
3. needle → c. saucer
4. cup → d. pepper
5. hammer → e. butter

and

E. Complete these sentences in your own words.

1. To have a conversation means to talk with someone.
2. To ‘mutter to oneself’ means to talk in a low tone.
3. To ‘walk for miles’ means to walk long distance.
4. To ‘walk hand in hand’ means to walk together.
5. To ‘run like the wind’ means to run very fast.

PUNCTUATION

F. Add the capital letters and full stops

1. alice was sitting on the river bank
→ Alice was sitting on the river bank.
 2. what is a book without pictures or conversations? thought alice
→ What is a book without pictures or conversations? thought Alice.
 3. alice jumped on her feet when she saw the rabbit
→ Alice jumped on her feet when she saw the rabbit.
 4. alice ran after the rabbit and jumped into the rabbit hole
→ Alice ran after the rabbit and jumped into the rabbit hole.
-

5. she dozed off when she was falling down the well
→ She dozed off when she was falling down the well.

GRAMMAR FUN

G. Write M for masculine, F for feminine, N for neuter and C for common gender.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. Alice | F | 5. Letter | N | 9. House | N |
| 2. Village | N | 6. Aunt | F | 10. Sparrow | N |
| 3. Mother | F | 7. Father | M | 11. Soap | N |
| 4. Child | C | 8. Pupil | C | 12. Artist | C |

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H. Fill in the blanks with the correct option

1. Alice's sister was busy reading her book.

a. sister b. brother c. tigress d. cook

2. The waiter dropped his tray on the way to our table.

a. waitress b. princess c. daughter d. waiter

3. Sarah's grandmother is the headmistress of this school.

a. brother b. grandmother c. postman d. uncle

4. There are many children playing in the park today.

a. sons b. children c. passengers d. swings

SEEING THINGS

WORDS TO LEARN

WORD	MEANING
1. Scared	frightened
2. Tucked	fold under or between two surfaces
3. Pretty	to a certain extent
4. Guess	suppose something

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer these questions.

Q1. What is the child not scared of?

Ans. The child is not scared of snakes, toads, bugs, worms or mice.

Q2. What is the child scared of?

Ans. The child is scared of darkness.

Q3. Describe in your words what do the 'things' do at night?

Ans. The 'things' do many actions at night. Sometimes they lie down in the corner of the room and sometimes they are by the door. At times, they stand, sit and walk around on the floor.

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Q4. Do you think the child is really brave?

Ans. I think the child is not really brave because he feels lonely at night and also gets scared when he watches the 'things'.

PLAY WITH WORDS

B. Match the movements and the sounds with the animals.

MOVEMENT	ANIMAL	SOUND
Slither	Ducks	Croak
Hop	Tigers	Hiss
Swim	Frogs	Roar
Fly	Snakes	Caw
Spring	Crows	Quack

→

MOVEMENT	ANIMAL	SOUND
Slither	Snake	Hiss
Hop	Frog	Croak
Swim	Ducks	Quack
Fly	Crows	Caw
Spring	Tigers	Roar

GRAMMAR FUN

C. Circle the pronouns

Anu went to the park. (She) saw a balloon-seller. (He) had many balloons. (They) were of different colors and shapes. (She) wanted to buy a big red balloon. (She) asked the balloon-seller to give (her) a big red balloon. (She) paid for the balloon and took (it) from him. (She) was very happy.

❖ Internal Assessment 2 IA2 UNIT II

LESSON 4----- ALADDIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP

WORD	MEANING
------	---------

1. keen	eager
2. treasure	a very valuable object
3. scatter	throw number of things in various directions
4. genie	spirit
5. gems	precious stones
6. rubies	precious stones of deep red color
7. emeralds	bright green precious stones

COMPREHENSION

A. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

1. *'Please help me, Uncle.'*

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Aladdin said these words to the magician.

b. Why did the speaker need help?

Ans. Aladdin needed help because it was difficult for him to climb up the steps with the lamp in one hand.

c. What happened after the speaker said these words?

Ans. After the speaker said these words the old man placed a boulder at the opening of the cave and went away.

2. *'I am your slave and you are my master.'*

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. The Genie of the lamp said these words to Aladdin.

b. How did the listener feel on hearing these words?

Ans. Aladdin was surprised on hearing these words.

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. What did the stranger give Aladdin and his mother?

Ans. The stranger gave fine clothes, fresh fruits and food to Aladdin and his mother.

Q2. What did Aladdin find when he went down the steps?

Ans. As Aladdin went down the steps, he found himself in a cave filled with treasure. There was a golden tree with fruits of rubies and emeralds. The ground was covered with heaps of gold, gems and other treasures with scattered about.

Q3. Why did the stranger leave Aladdin in the cave? Who was he really?

Ans. The stranger left Aladdin in cave because Aladdin refused to give the lamp to him. The stranger was a magician.

Q4. How did Aladdin escape from the underground cave?

Ans. Aladdin rubbed the magic ring, the Genie of the Ring stood before him. Aladdin asked the Genie to take him to his home and thus escaped from the underground water.

Q5. What trick did the magician play on Aladdin the second time?

Ans. The magician took some lamps and called out people in the streets to get their old lamps changed for a new one. Aladdin's helper heard this and exchanged the old magic lamp for a new lamp.

Q6. How did Aladdin get back his palace and princess?

Ans. Aladdin got back his palace and princess with the help of the Genie of the Ring.

PLAY WITH WORDS

D. Circle the suffixes in these words.

harmful tricky wonderful
bolder airy farmer

E. Find and write 'ful' words from the lesson that can be used in place of underlined words/phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. What a <u>marvellous</u> surprise! | Wonderful |
| 2. Mitali has a <u>small quantity</u> of coins in her pocket. | Handful |
| 3. The elephant is a <u>very strong</u> animal. | Powerful |
| 4. Grandma bought a <u>basket that was full</u> of apples. | Basketful |

SPELLING

F. Unscramble the groups of letters to make words.

1. rtaesrue treasure

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 2. ianagime | imagine |
| 3. megs | gems |
| 4. geein | genie |
| 5. pcessrin | princess |
| 6. caplae | palace |

GRAMMAR FUN

G. Circle the pronouns within the brackets that can replace the underlined words.

- Mary is a good singer. Mary often sings in the school choir. (She/ it)
- Namita is my sister. Namita and I do most things together. (Us/ we)
- Arjun and Afzal are in my class. Arjun and Afzal are very good friends. (them / they)
- Gagan has won the inter-school essay competititon. Gagan is very happy. (he / his)

H. Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. a. Take me to your mother. <u>✓</u> | b. Take I to your mother. _____ |
| 2. a. Please help me, Uncle. _____ | b. Please help me, Uncle. <u>✓</u> |
| 3. a. They sold all the gems. <u>✓</u> | b. Them sold all the gems. _____ |
| 4. a. He am the Genie of the lamp. _____ | b. I am the Genie of the lamp. <u>✓</u> |

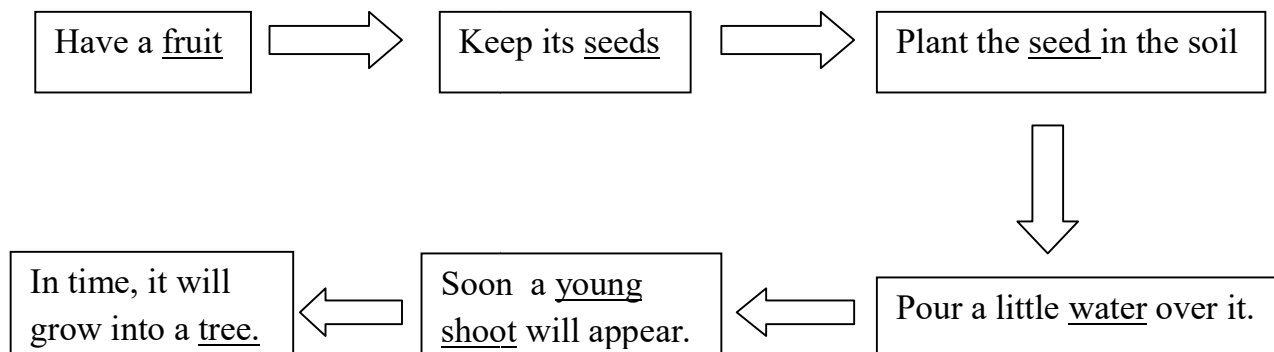
DON'T THROW THE SEEDS AWAY

WORDS TO LEARN

WORD	MEANING
1. Healthy	having good health
2. Energy	the capacity to do work
3. Fun	playful activity, amusement

COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in the blanks and complete the flowchart.



B. Write True or False for these sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Apples and oranges give you energy. | True |
| 2. Guavas and papayas are unhealthy. | False |
| 3. Children cannot help to plant trees. | False |
| 4. Planting trees will make our earth clean and green. | True |
| 5. We should eat the seeds and throw away the fruit. | False |

PLAY WITH WORDS

C. Write the group names for these words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. rosy, lily, daisy, lotus | <u>flowers</u> |
| 2. bus, cycle, ship, train | <u>vehicles</u> |
| 3. sofa, table, bed, cupboard | <u>furniture</u> |
| 4. mango, banana, pineapple, cherry | <u>fruit</u> |
| 5. potato, onion, carrot, cabbage | <u>vegetables</u> |

D. Make 3 smaller words from each of these words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. healthy | <u>he</u> | <u>heal</u> | <u>health</u> |
| 2. appear | <u>pea</u> | <u>pear</u> | <u>ear</u> |
| 3. forest | <u>or</u> | <u>for</u> | <u>rest</u> |
| 4. remember | <u>me</u> | <u>ember</u> | <u>member</u> |

E. Fill in the blanks

- Orange is a fruit as well as a color.
- Sixty minutes make an hour while twenty-four hours make a day.
- My mother would like to learn a new language.
- Will you read me a story?
- Miss Sen is an American citizen.
- I have an aunt who lives in an old house in Patna.

Lesson no:1

Subject:English Grammar

Topic:-Sentence

Grammar:-

Q1:-What is sentence ?

Ans:- A group of words that makes a complete sense is called a sentence. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark(?) or an exclamation mark(!).

For example; 1. I love to play football.

2. Where do you live?

3. Hurrah! We won the match.

Q2: Name and explain kinds of sentences:-

Ans:- There are four kinds of sentences:-

1. Assertive sentence
2. Imperative sentence
3. Interrogative sentence
4. Exclamatory sentence.

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1. **Assertive Sentence**:- An Assertive sentence is a sentence that states a fact. For example;

1. Asha is a student.

2. **Imperative Sentence**:- Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command, makes a request or a wish. For example;

1. Go to your room.

2. Please lend me your book.

3. **Exclamatory sentence**:- Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses sudden feelings. For example;

1. Hurrah! We won the match

4. **Interrogative sentence**:- A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. For example;

1) What is your name?

2) Where do you live?

Q3: Make five Interrogative and five Exclamatory sentences.

Ans: **Interrogative Sentences**

Exclamatory Sentences

1. What is your name?
2. Which is your favourite colour?
3. What is your aim?
4. Where do you put up?
5. Who is your favorite cricketer?

1. WOW! what a match.
2. Alas! She died young.
3. Hurrah! I won.
4. Bravo! Well done.
5. Oh! What a pleasant day.

Topic:-Interjection

Grammar:-

Q1: What are interjections?

Ans: Words that express sudden feelings Such as Wow, Alas, oh, Hurrah etc are called interjections.

An exclamation mark (!) is always placed after an interjection.

e.g; Hurrah! We won the match.

Q2. Encircle interjections from the list of words given below and then use them in your own sentences.

Wow

Eyes

Girl

Hurrah

Bravo

Home

Oh

Alas

Dark

Door

Topic:-Noun

Grammar:-

Q1:-What is Noun?

Ans: Noun is the name of a person, place, animal or a thing, For example; Seema, Delhi, Tiger, Top, etc.

Q2: Name the kinds of noun and define any two.

Ans: There are five kinds of noun.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Common Noun | 2. Proper noun |
| 3. Material noun | 3. Collective noun |
| 4. Abstract noun. | |

1. Common noun: -A common noun is the name of a class of people, animals, places or thing, For e.g; Virat Kohli, New Delhi, etc.

2. Proper Noun: -A proper Noun always begins with a capital letter.

Topic:-Noun: Number.

Grammar:-

Singular and Plural:

Most nouns can be changed from singular to plural by adding the letters 's', or 'es'. For nouns that end with s, ss, ch, sh or x, we add 'es' to form their plurals.

Q1: Write the plurals for the following.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. Pen	pens
2. Book.	books
3. House	houses
4. Bus	buses
5. Box	boxes
6. Fox	foxes
7. Class	classes
8. Dog	dogs
9. Wish	wishes
10. Pitch	pitches

Topic:-Gender

Q1: State and explain types of gender.

1. Masculine Gender
2. Feminine Gender
3. Neuter Gender
4. Common Gender

1. **Masculine Gender**:-Noun that refers to males are said to be of Masculine Gender.e.g; boy, king, etc

2. **Feminine Gender**:-Nouns that refer to females are said to be of feminine Gender.e.g; girl, queen, etc

3. **Neuter Gender**:-Nouns that name non-living things are said to be of neuter gender.e.g; Car, shirt, etc.

4. **Common Gender**:-Nouns that refer to living things which are either male or female are said to be of common gender.e.g; student, doctor, etc

Q.Write 'M' for masculine's' for feminine 'N' for neuter,'C'for common gender.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Son | <u>M</u> |
| 2. Daughter | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Desk | <u>N</u> |
| 4. Teacher | <u>C</u> |
| 5. Man | <u>M</u> |
| 6. Knife | <u>N</u> |
| 7. Servant | <u>C</u> |
| 8. Orphan | <u>C</u> |
| 9. House | <u>N</u> |
| 10. Niece | <u>F</u> |
| 11. Lion | <u>M</u> |
| 12. Maid | <u>F</u> |

Q:-Fill in the blanks with correct options:

1. The farmer is ploughing his field.

- a) Waiter b) ☒ Farmer c) Soldier d) nurse

2) The river flows into the sea.

- A) Pond b) lake c) ☒ River

3) Good children never tell lies.

- a) Passengers b) children c) swings d) cook

4) John's mother is the headmistress of the college.

- a) ☒ Mother b) police c) uncle d) child

5) An apple grows on a tree

- a) ☒ Tree b) roof c) sky d) mountain.

PRONOUN:-

“**Pronoun**” is a word that is used in place of a noun.

eg → I, we, you, he, it, her, him, they, and then

For e.g. → Q:-Circle the pronouns in this paragraphs:-

Look at Mary; she is dancing. Ann and Lily have come to see her. They are glad to see her dancing. She is also glad to see them.

Q:-Tick the pronouns within the brackets that can replace the underlined words.

1) Bali stole the pen. Bali was punished.

☒ (He/ She)

2) Sita is my friend. Sita and I play together.

☒ (Us/ we)

3) Sakshi is my sister. Sakshi visited the zoo.

☒ (She/ they)

4) Rahul lived in a village. Rahul went to his Grandfather's house.

☒ (He/ them)

Q:-Fill in the blanks with a/an:-

1. An apple is a fruit.
- 2) Yesterday I saw a one-eyed man riding on an ass.
- 3) An Umbrella is a useful thing.
- 4) I have got an idea.
- 5) An year ago . I visited an island.
- 6) Can you wait a minute.

Computer

23

Chapter: 1

Introduction to Computer

A: Fill in the blanks.

1. A Mouse can have two or three buttons.
2. A Register is a small memory unit in the CPU where the data to be processed is stored.
3. The CPU is called the processed is stored.
4. Performing calculations on data is called Processing.
5. A monitor is also known as Visual Display Unit.

B. True or False

1. Data and instructions given to a computer are known as input. **True**
2. The output can only be seen on a monitor. **True**
3. Output seen on a computer monitor is called the soft copy. **True**
4. A printer is an input device. **False**
5. You can also save your work in devices such as floppy disks, CD or Pendrives. **True**

C: Choose the correct option.

1. The result displayed on a computer screen is called the
 - a) Hard copy
 - (b) Soft copy
 - b) Printout
 - (d) None of these.
2. The device which helps you take a printout is:
 - a) Printer
 - (b) Monitor
 - c) Hardware
 - (d) None of these.
3. The _____ does all the arithmetic calculations.
 - a) Keyboard
 - (b) CU
 - c) ALU
 - (d) None of these
4. Data entering into a computer is called the
 - a) Output
 - (b) Input
 - c) Processing
 - (d) None of these.
5. The result given by a Computer after processing the data is called the
 - a) Output
 - (b) Input
 - c) Processing
 - (d) None of these

Question/ Answers.

1. Give three examples of output devices.

Ans: Monitor, Printer and Speakers are the three examples of output devices.

2. Name the Parts of CPU.

Ans: The CPU consists of three parts:

- a) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)
- b) Control Unit (CU)
- c) Register.

3. Name the two types of memory in a Computer.

Ans: The two types of memory in a Computer are:

Primary memory and Secondary Memory.

4. Differentiate between hardware and software

Ans: Hardware refers to the Physical parts of computer whereas software.

5. Give the full form of the following

- a) ALU: Arithmetic logic Unit
- b) CU: Control Unit

Chapter 2 Operating System

A: Fill in the Blanks

- 1. An operating system is Software that helps the user to work with the Computer.
- 2. Hardware refers to the part of a computer that you can touch or feel.
- 3. The Small picture you see on the desktop are called Icons
- 4. Any Piece of information is stored in the form of a file in a Computer.
- 5. A Folder is used to store a group of files.

B: True / False

- 1. The start button is present at the lower right corner of the taskbar. **False**
- 2. The first program loaded into memory is the operating. **True**
- 3. The Start menu is divided into two panes. **True**
- 4. A folder cannot contain another folder. **False**
- 5. The shutdown button is seen when you click the start. **True**

C: Choose the correct option.

- 1. Which one of the following is an operating system?
a) Kturtle (b) Paint (c) Notepad (d) Windows 7
- 2. It is a long, horizontal bar at the bottom of the screen
a) Start menu (b) Taskbar (c) File (d) Folder
- 3. Which one is not a shutdown option?
(a) Sleep (b) Hibernate (c) Restart (d) Reset
- 4. A type of booting
a) Cool boot (b) Cold boot (c) warm boot (d) Both B and C
- 5. When you press CTRL + ALT + DEL, which of the following is not available
(a) Search programs (b) Switch user
(c) Shut down (d) Change your password

Question/ Answers

1. Name any two single user operating systems.

Ans: The two single user operating system are windows 7 and windows 8.

2. What is a folder?

Ans: A folder is a container used to store a group of files.

3. Name any four icons you can see on the desktop of your computer?

Ans: Computer, Recycle bin, Paint and Notepad.

4. What is the taskbar?

Ans: Taskbar is the long horizontal bar at the bottom of the screen.

5. Which menu would you open to shutdown your computer?

Ans: Start menu is opened to shutdown the computer.

Chapter Multimedia

25

A: Fill in the blanks

1. A multimedia computer needs a large memory to run heavy programs.
2. Video is combination of moving pictures and audio.
3. Multimedia finds use in creating ads with Animations and special effects.
4. The Windows media player is used to run an audio or video file.
5. A combination of text and pictures is the simplest form of multimedia.

True/ False

1. In windows media player, you do not have the forward or rewind facility. **False.**
2. Windows 7 comes with a set of only 3 games. **False.**
3. A multimedia computer does not have the facility to add speakers. **False.**
4. Videos games combine sound and Animation. **True**
5. You can link only video files to the text or pictures in e-book. **False.**

Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is not an element of multimedia
(a) Text (b) Calculator (c) Animation (d) All of the above.
2. Songs, sound, or speech form the _____ element of multimedia content.
(a) Audio (b) Video (c) Animation (d) All of above.
3. _____ refers to the process of making cartoon movies.
(a) Animation (b) Video (c) Text (d) None of these.
4. _____ is the combination of education with entertainment.
(a) Edutainment (b) Animation (c) Infotainment (d) E-book (e) None of these
5. Education programs are now available on
(a) CDS (b) DVDs (c) Both of a and b (d) None of these

Question/ Answer

1. Define multimedia.

Ans: Multimedia refers to the combination of text, sound, video, animation and graphics.

2. What are the different elements of multimedia?

Ans: The different elements of multimedia are: Text, pictures, animations, audio and video.

3. What is a multimedia computer system?

Ans: A Multimedia computer is one that can run two or more types of media.

4. What does multimedia software mean?

Ans: Multimedia software is a software that can play and display all sorts of media such as video, music etc. For example, windows media player.

5. What are the benefits of playing computer games?

Ans: Playing computer games improves reasoning skills, creativity and memory.

Science

❖ Internal Assessment 1 IA1

Unit I

My Family

26

1. Find out who taught you to do the following when you were very small. Then fill in the blanks below.

(Page no. 6)

- Walk : Father
- Drink milk from a glass: Mother.
- Eat food on your own: Mother
- Have a bath on your own: Mother
- Read and write Mother

2. Who are the family members who live with you at home? Mother, Father and my brother.

Page No. 7

Choose the words from the box and fill in the blanks.

Cousin	Mother	Aunt	Sister	Uncle
--------	--------	------	--------	-------

- My father's brother is my Uncle
- My maternal grandmother is my mother's Mother
- My Mother's sister is my Aunt.
- My father's daughter is my Sister
- My Uncle's son is my Cousin.

Fill in the blanks

1. When parents, grandparents, children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together, it is known as a Joint family.
2. A family tree shows how the members of a family are related with each other.
3. People who are related to each other in a family are known as relatives.
4. We live together in a house as a family.
5. Features that are passed from one generation to another are called hereditary features.

B: Write true or false.

1. We learn values and habits and habits from our family. **True**
2. Our family is our first school. **True**
3. We should not respect our grandparents. **False**
4. You and your parents belong to the same generation. **False**
5. We meet some of our relatives in family get togethers. **True**

C: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these is a best word to describe a family? First School.
2. Which of these make a happy family? All of these.
3. Which of these is a part of a joint family? All of these.
4. Which of these would best describe two brothers who look exactly alike? Twins.
5. Which of these are the best occasions to meet our relatives? All of these.

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: What is a family?

Ans: A group of people who are related to each other and live together is called a family

Q2: Describe the different kinds of families.

Ans: There are two different kinds of families:

1. Nuclear family.

2. Joint family.

- Nuclear family: A family that has parents and children living together is called as nuclear family.
- Joint family: A family that has parents, grandparents, children, uncle, aunts and cousins living together is called a joint family.

Q3: What do you understand by generations? Explain with an example.

Ans: All the people in the family who were born around the same time form a generation for example; our grandparents belong to one generation while our parents belong to another generation.

Q4: When you usually meet all the members of your family?

Ans: We usually meet all the members of our family when there is a celebration in the family, such as weddings, birthdays, festivals, during holidays and vacations.

Q5: write briefly about a few things that you have learnt from your family.

- Ans:
1. I have learnt sharing and caring for others.
 2. I have learnt good habits and manners.
 3. I have learnt to respect our elders and teachers.

Lesson no. 2 We Care

Exercises

A: Fill in the blanks

1. People who are not able to use one or more of their sense organs fully are known as differently – abled.
2. Children who have lost their parents need special attention.
3. When one or more body parts of a person are not able to work in a normal manner, the person is said to be physically challenged.
4. When old people are unable to look after themselves, they need an old-age home.
5. Sometimes some children lose their parents and are known as Orphans.

B: Match the rows.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| A. Deafness | Blindness | lame | Dumbness | old people |
| B. Unable to walk | Unable to hear | No sight | old- age Homes | No Speech |

C: Choose the Correct answer.

1. Who out these needs special attention? All of these.
2. Which of these have brains that do not function normally? Mentally challenged.
3. Which of these people need to use Braille? Blind.
4. Which of these has a hearing disability? Deaf.
5. Which of these go to an orphanage? Children who do not have parents.

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: What do you understand by the term differently- abled or special people?

Ans: People who are not able to use one or more of their sense organs properly are known as differently- abled or special people.

Q2: When do people have special needs?

Ans: People have special needs when they are unable to use one or more of their sense organs or a part of their body properly.

Q3: What is Braille? How do people use it?

Ans: Braille is a system of reading and writing for blind people using raised dots. Since the blind cannot read with their eyes, they feel and identify the letters by touching the raised dots with their fingers.

Q4: How can we help the old people?

Ans: We can help the old people by following ways:

1. We should look after their needs and take care of them.
2. We should give them meals, medicines, etc at regular times.
3. We should help them whenever they call for help.

Q5: Who are orphans? Why do they need an orphanage?

Ans: Children who lose their parents are called orphans. They need an orphanage for special care, food, clothing and shelter.

Lesson no. 3
Games we Play

Exercises

A: Fill in the blanks

1. Doing things we like in our free time is called recreation.
2. Chess and ludo are indoor games.
3. Hockey is an outdoor game.
4. In olden times, toys were Simpler.
5. Sania Nehwal is a professional badminton player.

B: Match the rows.

- (a) Kanchhas langdi-taang playstation Cricket Chess
- (b) Viswanathan Anand Sachin Tendulkar Marbles Hopscotch Modern toy

C: Choose the correct answer.

- Which of these is an outdoor game? Kabaddi
- Which of these are indoor games? Chess
- Which of these toys your grandparents might have played with? All of these.
- Which of these people play cricket as work? Sachin Tendulkar.
- Which of these are modern toys? All of these.

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: What are indoor and outdoor games? Give three examples of each.

Ans: **Indoor games**:- Games that we play inside are called indoor games. E.g; Ludo, chess, carrom.

Outdoor games :- Games that we play outside are called as outdoor games. E.g; Cricket, Hockey, football.

Q2: Describe any two outdoor games that were more popular in olden times.

Ans: Kite flying and Langdi taang are two outdoor games that were popular in older times. People enjoyed playing these games as they were more simpler and easy to play.

Q3: How are the toys that we play with different from the one that your grandfather played with?

Ans: The toys that we play with today are more advanced than the toys with which our grandfather used to play.

Q4: Who are professional players? Name some professional players.

Ans: Professional players are those who play games to earn money for their livelihood. Some professional players are Virat Kohli, Sania Mirza, Sachin Tendulkar.

Lesson no. 4

Work Around us

A: Fill in the blanks.

- Everyone does **different** jobs to earn money.
- Child labour deprives children of **education**.
- The Government of India has put a **ban** on child labour.
- Every child should get a **basic** education.
- CRY** helps children fight against child labour.

B: Write true or false.

- All the work that people do are not important. **False**
- In all the families only the father goes out to work. **False.**
- The main reason for the growth of child labour is that it is cheaper than adult labour. **False**
- Child to attend has been in practice in India since 2006. **False**
- In many countries, it is compulsory for every child to attend school to get a basic education.

False

C: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these does your father do for a livelihood? Business
2. Which of these is true about all work that people do for livelihood? All of these.
3. Which of these jobs that a child does, is not a part of child labour? Going to school to study.
4. Which of these organizations fight against child labour? All of these.
5. Which of these provide free mid-day meals to school children? SSA.

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: Why do people need to work?

Ans: People need to work to earn money for their livelihood.

Q2: How do you help people at home?

Ans: I help people at home by doing things like watering the plants, dusting the furniture, keeping my clothes neatly in the cupboard, etc.

Q3: What is child labour? How is child labour harmful for children?

Ans: Children within the age group of 5-14 who are forced to work and earn money for their families is called child labour.

Child labour harms the physical and mental growth of a child.

Q4: How do countries try to solve the problem of child labour?

Ans: Many countries have framed strict laws in order to solve the problem of child labour. Schools are set up to provide free and compulsory education to the children.

Q5: Name any three organisations that are working to stop child labour.

Ans: UNICEF, ILO and CRY are the three organizations that are working to stop child labour.

❖ **Internal Assessment 2 IA2**

Unit II

Lesson no. 5

Plants Around us.

A: Fill in the blanks.

1. Pumpkins are Creepers
2. Cactus is a plant that grows mainly in deserts.
3. Plants like lotus grows in water.
4. We get paper from the bamboo plant.
5. Red grapes with seeds are special fruits that were not found in India earlier.

B: Write true or false

1. All plants can grow either in water or on land. **True**
2. All plants are similar in shape and size. **True**
3. Quackweeds are water plants. **True**
4. Kiwis are special fruits that have been growing only in India. **False**
5. We get rubber from the juice of the rubber tree. **True**

C: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these has a thick and strong trunk? Peepali
2. Where can we find lush green rainforests? Hot and wet places
3. Which of these grow in desert regions? Cactus
4. Which of these plants give us fibre for clothes? Cotton and jute
5. Which of these plants give us medicine for malaria? Cinchona

Answer the following questions

Q1: What are the different kinds of plants that we see around us? Give two examples of each.

Ans: The different kinds of plants that we see around us are:-

1. Trees e.g; Chinar tree, Apple tree
2. Shurbs e.g; Cotton plant, Rose plant
3. Herb e.g; Mint, Spinach
4. Climbers e.g; Grapevine, beans
5. Creepers e.g; Pumpkin, Gourd

Q2: Name any two plants that grow in the following places:-

- a) **Mountains**:- Pine, Willow
- b) **Plains**:- Rice, Wheat
- c) **Deserts**:- Cacti, Date palms
- d) **Sea, lakes and ponds**:- Lotus, water lily

Q3: How are plants useful to us?

Ans: Plants are useful to us in the following ways:-

1. Plants give us food, clean air, shade, etc.
2. Plants give us wood for making furniture.
3. Plants give us medicines, Paper, rubber, etc.
4. Plants give us fibre for clothes.

Q4: Why were the fruits and vegetables that we find now not available earlier?

Ans: The fruits and vegetables that we find now were not available earlier due to lack of transportation facilities and improved farming technology.

Lesson no. 6 Leaves Around us

Exercises

A: Fill in the blanks.

1. Veins form patterns on the leaf blade of the leaves.
2. Stomata are tiny holes found on the underside of leaves.
3. Disposable plates made out of leaves are known as pattal
4. Leaves of basil are used as herb in food.
5. Plants need carbon dioxide gas for photosynthesis.

B: Write true or false

1. Leaves of all plants have the same basic structure, size and shape. **False**
2. All leaves are green in colour. **False**
3. Stomata are tiny holes found on the margins of leaves. **False**
4. All trees shed all their leaves at least once a year. **False**
5. Paan is the leaf of betel plant. **True**

C: Choose the correct answer.

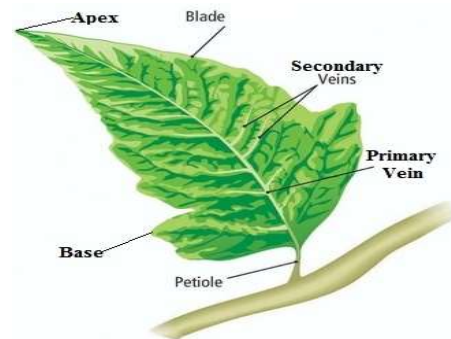
1. Which of the following is related to the process of photosynthesis? All of these
2. Which of these is true about margins of leaves? They can be smooth or rough
3. Which of these is true about stomata? All of these
4. Which of these leaves are used as herb and spices? All of these
5. Which of these trees leaves are used for decoration during festivals and weddings? Ashok

Answer the following questions

Q1: With the help of a labelled diagram, explain the different parts of a leaf.

Ans: The Different parts of a leaf are:-

1. **Leaf blade**:- The flat surface of a leaf is called a leaf blade.
2. **Margin**:- The edge of the leaf is called margin.
3. **Veins**:- Each leaf has a pattern on its leaf blade. This pattern is made by thin lines called veins.
4. **Stomata**:- They are tiny holes found on the underside of a leaf.
5. **Petiole**:- The stalk of a leaf is called petiole.



Q2: What is photosynthesis? Name the three basic things needed for it.

Ans: The process by which green plants make their own food is called photosynthesis.

Carbon dioxide, water and sunlight are the three basic things needed for it.

Q3: Why do plants shed their leaves?

Ans: Plants shed their leaves because they dry up as they do not get enough water and sunlight.

Q4: What is compost pit? Why is compost important?

Ans: A Compost Pit is a pit that contains a mixture of rotten plants, kitchen waste, etc. It is added to the soil to make it more fertile.

Q5: Write a short note on how we use some leaves in our daily life.

Ans: We use some leaves in many ways.

1. We use some leaves of mint, coriander as vegetables.
2. We use leaves of some plants like neem and tulsi as medicines.
3. Leaves of the mango and the ashok tree are used for decoration.

Lesson no. 7

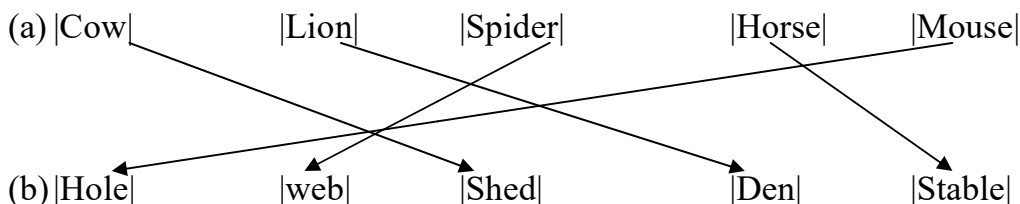
Animals: Our Friends

Exercises

A: Fill in the blanks

1. The largest animal on earth is the Blue whale.
2. Toads and frogs live on both land and water.
3. Birds fly with the help of their wings.
4. Snakes and slugs creep
5. Animals that eat the flesh of other animals are carnivores.

B: Match the animals to their homes.



C: Choose the correct option.

1. A big animal that lives on land Cow
2. An animal that has a fin Fish
3. An Animal with more than four legs, that you may see at home. Cockroach

4. Which of these have more than three legs? Horses, cheetah and deer

5. Which of these helps animals move? All of these

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: With the help of examples, mention the different places where animals can be found.

Ans: We find animals everywhere around us . Some animals live on land e.g; Fox, dogs, hens etc. Some animals live in water. E.g; fish, abs etc. Some animals live both on land and water. E.g; frogs, toad, etc. Animals like birds live in air while animals like monkeys, sloths, etc live on trees and some animals live under the ground. E.g; earthworms, ants, etc.

Q2: What is the difference between wild and domestic animals. Give examples.

Ans: The difference between wild and domestic animals is as under:-

Wild Animals	Domestic Animals
1. Animals that live in forests are called wild animals.	1. Animals that are tamed in our homes are called domestic animals.
2. Example; Tiger, lion, zebra, etc	2. Example; Dog, Cat, sheep, etc

Q3: How are animals useful to us?

Ans: Animals are useful to is in the following ways:-

1. We get milk from cows, goat, etc
2. We get wool from sheep
3. Hens and ducks give us eggs
4. Dogs guard our homes.
5. Animals like camels, Donkeys, etc carry loads.

Q4: What are the different ways in which animals move? Give examples for each.

Ans: Animals move in different ways.

1. Some animals like ants, spiders, etc crawl, while animals like snake, snail creep on the ground.
2. Some animals swim to move from one place to another.
3. Some animals like birds, fly in the air.
4. Some animals hop e.g; rabbit, Kangaroo etc.

Q5: What do you mean by carnivores, herbivores and omnivores?

Ans:

- Carnivores:- Animals that eat flesh of other animal are called carnivores. E.g; Lion, Tiger etc.
- Omnivores:- Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores. E.g; Crow, bear, etc.

Lesson no. 8 Our Creepy-Crawly Friends

Exercises

A: Fill in the blanks

1. An insect's body is divided into three parts.
2. A worm's body is divided into segments.
3. A spider is not an insect because it has 8 legs and not 6 legs which an insect has.
4. Flies spread diseases like cholera and diarrhoea.

5. Mosquitoes breed in standing water.

B: Write true or false

1. All insects have wings that help them to fly. **False**
2. An earthworm's body is divided into many segments. **True**
3. A spider is a unique insect that spins a web. **False**
4. Lizards and chameleons belong to the reptile family. **True**
5. A honey bee is a very useful insect that gives us wax and honey. **True**

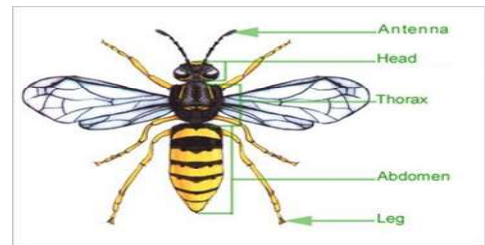
C: Choose the correct option

1. Which of these is true about insects? They have 6 legs
2. Which of these is true about spiders? All of these
3. Which of these best describes the process by which animals can easily blend their surroundings? Camouflaging.
4. Which of these do not have bone? All of these.
5. Which of these diseases are not spread by mosquitoes? Diarrhoea.

D: Answer the following questions.

Q1: With the help of a diagram, describe the structure of an insect body.

Ans: Insects are very small creatures that are commonly found around us. An insect has six legs. Its body is divided into three parts- Head, thorax and abdomen. It does not have a backbone but has a hard covering. It has pair of antennae that helps it to feel and sense things around.



a

Q2: With the help of examples, explain how insects and reptiles are different.

Ans:

Insects	Reptiles
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insects have six legs e.g; cockroach 2. Insects have a pair of antennae that helps them to feel and sense things around. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reptiles have upto four legs. Eg; Chameleon. 2. Reptiles do not have antennae.

Q3: Is Spider a reptile or an insect? Explain.

Ans: A spider is neither an insect nor a reptile. It has 8 legs and its body is divided into two parts.

Q4: What is camouflaging? Give an example of an animal that does camouflaging.

Ans: Camouflaging is a process by which animals change the colour of their bodies according to the colour of their surroundings, so that they cannot be spotted by their enemies.

A chameleon is an example of an animal that does camouflaging.

Q5: Mention any three useful and three harmful insects and worms with examples.

Ans:

- Three useful insects and worms are:-
 1. Honeybee gives us honey
 2. Silkworm gives us silk.
 3. Earthworm help to make soil fertile.'

- Three harmful insects and worms are:-
 1. Flies spread diseases like cholera and food poisoning.
 2. Mosquitoes cause diseases like malaria and dengue.
 3. Sting of a bee or a wasp is very painful.
-

Cont...

- ۱۔ جماعت :- سوم
- یونٹ :- اول
- موضوع :- حمد
- ۱۔ الفاظ - معنی
- نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر :- ۴ (6)
- ۲۔ سوالات کے جوابات
- ۱۔ شاعر نے دونوں جہاں کا والی کس کو ٹھہرایا ہے؟
- ج شاعر نے دونوں جہاں کا والی رب کو ٹھہرایا ہے
- ۲۔ پیاروں کی چوٹی کس بات کو ظاہر کرتی ہے؟
- ج پیاروں کی چوٹی رب کی عظمت کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔
- ۳۔ خدا کی نشانی کن چیزوں میں ظاہر ہوتی ہے؟
- ج خدا کی نشانی ہر چیز میں ظاہر ہوتی ہے۔
- ۴۔ نیچے لکھے ہوئے لفظوں کے 'اسم معنی' لکھیے
- گلشنی - باغ
خاموشی - چپ
انوکھا - نزالہ
خاک - مٹی

موضوع :- ہمارے پیارے نبیؐ

- ۱- الفاظ - معنی
نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر ۱۰ (۱۵)
- ۲- سوالات کے جوابات
- ۱- پیارے نبیؐ کا کیا نام ہے؟
ج پیارے نبیؐ کا نام حضرت محمدؐ ہے۔
- ۲- آپؐ کیاں پیدا ہوئے تھے؟
ج آپؐ مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔
- ۳- آپؐ کس خاندان سے تھے؟
ج آپؐ قریش خاندان سے تھے۔
- ۴- آپؐ کے ابا اور امی کا نام بتاؤ؟
ج آپؐ کے ابا کا نام عبداللہ اور امی کا نام آمنہ تھا
- ۵- دادا کے بعد کس نے آپؐ کو پالا پوسا؟
ج دادا کے بعد آپؐ کو چچا ابوطالب نے پالا پوسا۔
- ۶- آپؐ نے کس سے شادی کی تھی؟
ج آپؐ نے بی بی خدیجہ سے شادی کی تھی۔
- ۷- اللہ نے آپؐ کو کب نبیؐ بنایا؟
ج اللہ نے آپؐ کو چالیس سال کی عمر میں نبیؐ بنایا۔

3.

خالی جگہ پھر دیجئے :-
پالا - صادق - امین - قرآن - مومن - کافر

3- حروف سے لفظ بنائیے -

محمد - امانت - بچپن - امین - امی - عزت :-
ہمیشہ - شہر

4- حروف کو الگ الگ لکھیے :-

عرب = ع ب

امین = ا م ی ن

کافر = ک ا ف ر

مومن = م و م ن

حلیہ = ح ل ی م ہ

انتقال = ا ن ت ق ال

گراؤمٹر

س کلمہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں ؟
ج کلمہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں -

۱- اسم

۲- فعل

۳- حرف

۴- ضمیر

۵- صفت

۶- متعلق فعل

اسم :- وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی نام کو ظاہر کریں
مثلاً احمد - کرسی - دلی وغیرہ
فعل :- وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی کام کو ظاہر کریں
مثلاً چلنا - دوڑنا - کھانا وغیرہ
ضمیر :- وہ کلمہ ہے جو اسم کی جگہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے مثلاً وہ - اُس - اُن - یہ وغیرہ

واحد - جمع

اساتذہ - باغات - رعائیں - خطوط - مدرسے -
الفاظ - ممالک - مساجد

یونٹ :- دوم

موضوع :- نیکی کا بدلا

الفاظ - معنی

نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر ۱۲ (۱۴)

2- سوالات کے جوابات

1- شہد کی مکھیوں کا پھٹنا کہاں تھا؟

ج- شہد کی مکھیوں کا پھٹنا درخت پر تھا۔

2- کبوتر نے رانی مکھی کی مدد کیسے کی؟

ج- کبوتر نے ایک سوکھا پتہ چوچ میں دبایا اور ندی

کے کنارے رانی مکھی کے آگے پتہ حوالہ سر اس کی مدد

3- شکاری ندی کے کنارے کیوں آیا تھا؟

ج- شکاری ندی کے کنارے پرندوں کا شکار کرنے آیا تھا۔

4- کبوتر درخت کے پتوں میں کیوں چھپ گیا؟

ج- کبوتر غور کے مارے درخت کے پتوں میں چھپ گیا۔

5- شہد کی مکھیوں نے کبوتر کی مدد کیسے کی؟

ج- شہد کی مکھیوں نے شکاری کو جگہ جگہ کاٹ کر

کبوتر کی مدد کی۔

3- خالی جگہ پُر دیجئے:-

چوچ - شہد کی مکھیاں - جنگل - پتے - سنسائٹ

4- محلے بنائیے:-

ندی کے کوا ندی میں ڈوب گیا۔

مشید - مجھے مشید کھانا پسند ہے -
 مکھی - مکھی اڑ رہی ہے -
 چونچ - ٹوٹے کی لال چونچ بیوتی ہے -
 کبوتر - مجھے کبوتر اچھا لگتا ہے -
 شکاری - کل میں نے ایک شکاری کو دیکھا -

موضوع :- لالچ بُری بات

الفاظ کے معنی

نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر ۲۱ (۵۱)
 سوالات کے جوابات

- ۱- بڑھیا کس طرح مزے میں رہتی تھی؟
 ج- بڑھیا روز سوئے کا انڈا بیچ کر مزے میں رہتی تھی -
- ۲- پڑوسی بڑھیا سے کیوں جلتے تھے؟
 ج- پڑوسی بڑھیا سے اسلئے جلتے تھے کیوں کہ بڑھیا کے گھر میں کوئی کھانے والا نہیں تھا اور ان کو سمجھ میں نہیں آتا تھا کہ وہ اتنے آرام سے کیسے رہتی ہے -
- ۳- بڑھیا نے امیر ہونے کی کیا ترکیب سوچی؟
 ج- بڑھیا نے امیر ہونے کی یہ ترکیب سوچی کہ وہ ایک ہی بار میں سب سوئے کے انڈے مرغی کے پیٹ سے نکال لے لگی -

بڑھیا کو کیوں رونا پڑا؟
بڑھیا کو اسلحہ رونا پڑا کیونکہ سرغی کے پیٹ
میں صرف ایک انڈا نکلا۔

3۔ اس سبق سے کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟
ج۔ اس سبق سے یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ ہمیں
کبھی لالچ نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔

3۔ جملے بنائیے :-
سنیرا = سارہ کے سینے بال ہے۔
سرغی = سرغی انڈا دیتی ہے۔
گھاؤں = میں کل گھاؤں گیا تھا۔
سونا = ہمیں وقت پر سونا چاہیے۔

4۔ لفظ - ضد
مرغا - بے چینی - ناخوش - شیر - جاگنا

گرامر

مذکر - مؤنث
بندریا - ماں - والدہ - بیٹی - اُستانی - مالن -
درزن - ملکہ - دھوبن - ناٹن

اسم کی قسمیں
س معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں
ہیں؟
ج معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں
ہیں۔

- ۱۔ اسم معرفہ Proper noun
- ۲۔ اسم نکرہ Common noun

اسم معرفہ :- وہ اسم ہے جو کسی خاص
نام کو ظاہر کریں مثلاً احمد، قرآن،
صورہ وغیرہ

اسم نکرہ :- وہ اسم ہے جو کسی عام
نام کو ظاہر کریں مثلاً کتاب،
سڑک، شہر وغیرہ۔

CLASS : 3rd

SUB : ISLAMİYAT.

حصہ اول

ف) مندرجہ ذیل اشعار میں جو الفاظ چھوٹ گئے ہیں انہیں خالی جگہوں میں بھریئے۔

- (۱) اس نے ہم کو انسان بنایا۔
- (۲) انسان بنا کر پڑھنا سکھایا۔
- (۳) احسان کئے ہیں سارے جہاں پر۔
- (۴) آئے نہ کیوں ہر بار زبان پر۔
- (۵) دریا دریا پانی پانی
- (۶) ذرہ ذرہ اس کی نشانی

(ب) سوالات:

- سوال: ہم کو انسان بنانے والا کون ہے؟
 جواب: ہم کو انسان بنانے والا اللہ تعالیٰ ہے۔
- سوال: علم سکھانے والا کون ہے؟
 جواب: علم سکھانے والا اللہ تعالیٰ ہے۔
- سوال: جینا اور مرنا کس کے بس میں ہے؟
 جواب: جینا اور مرنا اللہ تعالیٰ کے بس میں ہے۔

سوال: سارے جہاں پر کس کا احسان ہے؟
جواب: سارے جہاں پر اللہ تعالیٰ کا احسان ہے۔
سوال: آب و ہوا، دریا پانی کسی کی نشانی ہے؟
جواب: آب و ہوا، دریا پانی اللہ کی قدرت کی نشانی ہے۔

(ج) ایسے الفاظ لکھئے جو نظم میں دوبار استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| (۱) | دریا دریا | (۲) | پانی پانی |
| (۳) | ذرّہ ذرّہ | (۴) | ڈالی ڈالی |

3

نمبر ۲ (2)

مجھے لے چلو مدینہ

الفاظ	معانی
دیدار	جلوہ - نظارہ
ترس	رحم - دریا
دشوار	مشکل
سلامت	محفوظ - صحیح
تنگی	پیاس
ناتوان	کمزور
ساختی مدینہ	حضور
شب و روز	رات دن

سوالات:

سوال شاعر کا دل کیوں تڑپ رہا ہے؟

جواب شاعر کا دل مدینہ جانے کے لئے تڑپ رہا ہے۔

سوال شاعر مدینہ کیوں جانا چاہتا ہے؟

جواب شاعر مدینہ دیدار مصطفیٰ ﷺ کرنے کے لئے جانا چاہتا ہے۔

سوال: شاعری آنکھیں کیوں ترس رہی ہیں؟
جواب: شاعری آنکھیں دیدار مصطفیٰ کے لئے ترس رہی ہیں۔

سوال: کن کے بغیر جینا مشکل ہو گیا ہے؟
جواب: دیدار مصطفیٰ کے بغیر جینا مشکل ہو گیا ہے۔

سوال: شاعر کے دل میں یہ خیال کیوں پیدا ہو رہا ہے کہ
ان کا دل، دل ہے یا مدینہ؟
جب شاعر کے دل میں حضور کی تصویر نظر آ رہی
تھی تو وہ یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہو گئے کہ اُس کا دل،
دل ہے یا مدینہ۔

Learn Lesson no. 4.

سوالات:

سوال: آپ کے دادا کا نام کیا تھا؟

جواب: آپ کے دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا۔

سوال: دادا جان نے آپ کی پرورش کتنے سال کی؟

جواب: دادا جان نے آپ کی پرورش دو سال (۲) کی۔

سوال: کتنی عمر میں آپ نے نبوت کا اعلان فرمایا؟

جواب: چالیس سال کی عمر میں آپ نے نبوت کا اعلان فرمایا۔

سوال: مدینہ شریف میں کتنے سال رہے؟

جواب: مدینہ شریف میں دس سال رہے۔

سوال: آپ کا مزار مبارک کہاں ہے؟

جواب: آپ کا مزار مبارک مدینہ شریف میں ہے۔

سوال: صبح و شام فرشتے کیوں حاضر ہوتے ہیں۔

جواب: صبح و شام فرشتے صلوٰۃ و سلام کا نذرانہ پیش کرنے

کے لئے حاضر ہوتے ہیں۔

سوال: ایک فرشتہ کو کتنی بار زیارت کا موقع ملتا ہے؟

جواب: ایک فرشتہ کو ایک بار زیارت کا موقع ملتا ہے۔

(ب) خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجئے:

(۱) ہمارے نبیؐ خاندان بنو ہاشم میں پیدا ہوئے۔

(۲) آپؐ کے دادا حضرت عبدالطلب زاید اور پرہیزگار تھے۔

(۳) اس کے بعد چچا الوطالب نے آپؐ کی پرورش کی۔

(۴) چالیس سال کی عمر میں آپؐ نے نبوت کا اعلان کیا۔

(۵) مدینہ شریف میں آپؐ کا مزار مبارک ہے۔

⑦

نمبر ۷ (7)

قرآن مجید

خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے:

- (۱) قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ کی کتاب ہے۔
- (۲) قرآن مجید حضرت محمدؐ پر نازل ہوا۔
- (۳) قرآن مجید کے ایک حرف پڑھنے سے دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔
- (۴) قرآن مجید پڑھنے کی آواز سن کر فرشتے جمع ہوتے ہیں۔

سوالات:

سوال: قرآن مجید کس کی کتاب ہے؟

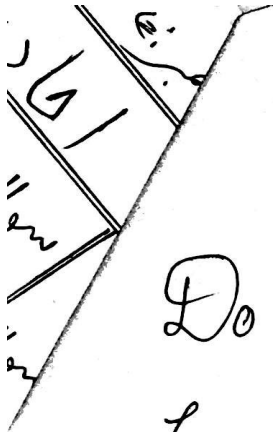
جواب: قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ کی کتاب ہے۔

سوال: قرآن مجید کی طرف پیٹھ کرنا کیا ہے۔

جواب: قرآن مجید کی طرف پیٹھ کرنا منع ہے۔

سوال: قرآن مجید کے ہر حرف کے بدلے کتنی نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔

جواب: قرآن مجید کے ہر حرف کے بدلے دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔



Noorani Qaidah.

Do practice of pg.no. 37 & 38

Learn Ayat - al - Kursi.

۹

نمبر ۸ (۸)

امادیت رسولؐ

سوالات :

سوال: اللہ تعالیٰ کس کو پسند فرماتا ہے ؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ مہربانی کرنے والوں کو پسند فرماتا ہے ۔

سوال: نماز کس کی آنکھ کی ٹھنڈک ہے ؟

جواب: نماز حضرت محمدؐ کی آنکھ کی ٹھنڈک ہے ۔

سوال: وعدہ کس کے برابر ہے ؟

جواب: وعدہ قرض کے برابر ہے ۔

سوال: جنت کن لوگوں کا گھر ہے ؟

جواب: جنت سخی لوگوں کا گھر ہے ۔

سوال: کن گھر میں خیر و برکت نازل ہوتی ہے ؟

جواب: جس گھر میں مہمان ہو اُس گھر میں خیر و برکت نازل ہوتی ہے ۔

جملہ صحیح جوڑ بنائیے ۔

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (۱) بلاؤں کو روک دیتی ہے | زیادہ بستی |
| (۲) دل کو مردہ کر دیتی ہے | جنت |
| (۳) کمزور کرتا ہے ۔ | دعا |
| (۴) سخی لوگوں کا گھر ہے | رات کو بھوکا سونا |

①

نمبر: ۹ (۹)

فرشتے

سوالات:

سوال: فرشتے کیا چیز ہیں؟

جواب: فرشتے انسان کی طرح ایک مخلوق ہیں وہ عام طور پر دکھائی نہیں دیتے۔

سوال: اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرشتوں کو کس چیز سے پیدا فرمایا ہے؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرشتوں کو نور سے پیدا فرمایا ہے۔

سوال: چار بڑے فرشتوں کے نام اور کام بتائیے؟

جواب: چار بڑے فرشتوں کے نام اور کام یہ ہیں۔

(۱) حضرت جبریلؑ: جو اللہ تعالیٰ کے احکام اور کتابیں پیغمبروں کے پاس لاتے تھے۔

(۲) حضرت میکائیلؑ: جو پانی برسانے اور روزی پہنچانے پر مقرر ہیں۔

(۳) حضرت اسرافیلؑ: جو قیامت کے دن صور پھونگیں گے۔

(۴) حضرت عزرائیلؑ: جو مخلوق کی روح نکالنے پر مقرر ہیں۔

حضرت
سوال

خالی جگہوں کو بھرئیے:

(۱) فرشتوں کی تعداد بے شمار ہے۔

(۲) حضرت اسرافیلؑ قیامت کے دن صور پھونکیں گے۔

(۳) حضرت عزرائیلؑ مخلوق کی روح نکلنے پر مقرر ہیں۔
صحیح جوڑ بنائیے۔

حضرت جبرائیلؑ	پانی برسانا اور روزی پہنچانا
حضرت عزرائیلؑ	وحی دانا
حضرت اسرافیلؑ	روح نکلنا
حضرت میکائیلؑ	صور پھونکنا

(۱۷)

نمبر ۱۵ (۱۰)

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام

سوالات :

سوال: "ابوالبشر" کس نبی کا لقب ہے؟

جواب: "ابوالبشر" حضرت آدمؑ کا لقب ہے۔

سوال: حضرت آدمؑ کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے کسی چیز سے پیدا کیا؟

جواب: حضرت آدمؑ کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنی قدرت کاملہ سے
بے ماں باپ کے مٹی سے پیدا کیا۔

سوال: آپؑ دنیا میں تشریف لانے سے پہلے کہاں رہتے تھے؟

جواب: آپؑ دنیا میں تشریف لانے سے پہلے جنت میں رہتے تھے۔

سوال: آپؑ کی بیوی کا نام کیا ہے؟

جواب: آپؑ کی بیوی کا نام حضرت حواؑ ہے۔

سوال: آپؑ کو کتنی زبانوں کا علم تھا؟

جواب: آپؑ کو سات لاکھ زبانوں کا علم تھا۔

سوال: ابلیس نے سجدہ کرنے سے کیوں انکار کیا؟

جواب: ابلیس نے سجدہ کرنے سے اسلئے انکار کیا کیوں کہ اُس

نے کہا کہ اللہ نے مجھے آگ سے پیدا کیا ہے اور حضرت

آدمؑ کو مٹی سے۔

(۱۵)

نمبر: ۱۱ (۱۱)

خلفائے راشدین

سوالات:

سوال: پیارے نبیؐ نے اپنے پیارے ساتھیوں کے بارے میں کیا فرمایا؟

جواب: پیارے نبیؐ نے فرمایا کہ میرے صحابہ ستاروں کے مانند ہیں۔ ان میں سے جس کی پیروی کرو گے ہدایت پر رہو گے۔

سوال: سب سے افضل صحابی کا نام بتائیے؟

جواب: سب سے افضل صحابی کا نام حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ ہے۔

سوال: کن سے فرشتے بھی حیا کرتے تھے۔

جواب: حضرت عثمان غنیؓ سے فرشتے بھی حیا کرتے تھے۔

سوال: چار یار کون ہیں۔

جواب: چار یار کے نام یہ ہیں۔

(۱) حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ

(۲) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ

(۳) حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ

(۴) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

سوال

سوال

سوال

خالی جگہوں کو بھریئے :-

اگر میرے بعد کوئی بنی ہوتا تو وہ حضرت عمرؓ ہوتا
حضرت ابو بکرؓ کے مضامیل اتنے ہیں جتنے آسمان میں تاروں
میں علم کا شجر ہوں حضرت علیؓ اس کا دروازہ ہیں۔
حضرت عثمانؓ بڑے حیا والے ہیں۔

نمبر: ۱۲ (۱۲)

مسواک کی فضیلت

سوالات:

مسواک کی فضیلت بیان کرو؟

جواب: پیارے نبیؐ نے فرمایا جو نماز مسواک کر کے پڑھی جائے وہ اس نماز سے جو بے مسواک پڑھی گئی سترگنا افضل ہے۔

سوال: مسواک کا طریقہ بتاؤ؟

جواب: مسواک کا طریقہ: مسواک سیدھے ہاتھ سے کرو اور اس طرح

ہاتھ میں لو کہ تین انگلیاں اوپر اور چھوٹی انگلی نیچے اور انگوٹھا منہ کے سامنے آجائے۔ مسواک دانتوں کی چوڑائی میں کرو۔ لمبائی میں نہیں۔ مسواک پہلے سیدھی طرف اوپر کے دانتوں میں، پھر الٹی طرف اوپر کے دانتوں میں، پھر سیدھی طرف نیچے کے دانتوں میں پھر الٹی طرف نیچے کے دانتوں میں کرو۔

CLASS : 3rd

SUB : ARABIC

Learn Page no. 3 to 15

1

Learn Page no. 16-25

Sub :-

Kashmiri

Class :-

3rd

جماڑ:- تریچم

عنوان:- اچھر

ا ب پ ٲ ت ٲ ٲ

ث ج چ ٲ ح ح د ٲ

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ہی نمبر: (۱)

عنوان: یا اللہ

مشتق

شی (لفظ معنی لیکھو نوٹ بکس پیٹھ) (from book Pg no 6)
ملی (مثال و چھتھہ رلاؤ و لفظ ا ڈ تہ لفظ کرو مکمل :

۱) روز + آن = روز آن

۲) سوز + آن = سوز آن

۳) تھاو + آن = تھاو آن

۴) باو + آن = باو آن

۵) چاو + آن = چاو آن

۶) راو + آن = راو آن

شی (عہ "آ" وار نشانہ ورتاؤ تھہ بناؤ وھی لفظ!

۱) یاری = یاری

۲) ساری = ساری

۳) جاری = جاری

۴) ناری = ناری

شی جواب لیکھو

۱) بشری کسی چھہ یاری منگان ؟

ج بشری چھہ اللہ تعالیٰ یاری منگان ۔

۵) اُسی کٲی پسندی بښه ځهه ؟

۱ج) اُسی ځهه الله تعالی پسندی بښه -

۲ج) اُسی کٲی ځهه رزق سوزان ؟

۳ج) اُسی ځهه الله تعالی رزق سوزان -

۴) بشري کڼا ښاه ځهه خدا عاآبی منگان ؟

۱ج) شر ځهه یادی، زان، عرفان ته رحمت خدا عاآبی منگان

کٲی) ډڼه اُسمو لفظو مشر ژاړو مناسب لفظ ته

پکٲی خالی جایی ؟

۱) پکٲه یاد کړان ځهه رزق ډوان -

۲) بند چاڼو سماری یا الله -

۳) کر زان عطا عرفان عطا -

۴) رحمت ځهه جاری یا الله -

کٲی) اچهر رلاوځه ښاود لفظ ؟

۱) ح + م + د = حمد

۲) ح + ع + م + ق + م = معلوم -

۳) ح + ع + ل + و + م = معلوم -

۴) ح + ط + ا = عطا -

۵) ځهه + ځهه = ځهه -

۶) پ + آ + ډ = پاډ -

سبق نمبر: (۲)

عنوان: حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
مشق:-

لیٹی سوال جواب

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(۱) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کتنے شہر سی منتر زائے؟

(ج) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم زائے صدہ شہر سی منتر۔

(۲) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پینڈ سی بابہ صاآسی کیا اوسی ناو

(ج) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پینڈ سی بابہ صاآسی اوسی

حضرت عبداللہ ناو -

(۳) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سنتر صاآجہ کیا اوسی ناو؟

(ج) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سنتر صاآجہ اوسی لی لی آصہ ناو

(۴) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کیا پٹام، ہتھ آے؟

(ج) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم آے لا سلا مک پآغام

، ہتھ -

(۵) مثال د چھتھ بناؤ و لفظ؟

(۳) و + ز = و ز

(۴) گ + ل = گ ل

(۱) ت + م = ت م

(۲) ک + ر = ک ر

سبق نمبر (۱۳)
محنتان پے پش پش کا م
مشق

(۱) سوال جواب

(۱) کا و کیا چھ کران؟

(ج) کا و چھ وڑان -

(۲) ٹانگی کئی چھ لمان؟

(ج) ٹانگی چھ ٹر لمان -

(۳) کا و کیا چھ اسہ روان؟

(ج) کا و چھ اسہ دود روان -

(۱) تری چار وکی پش ناو لکھو؟

(۱) کٹھ (۲) گر (۳) دات

(۳) بحونہ کنہ درج "سار" لفظن مقابلہ لکھو پش پش "نر"؟

(۱) کھوڑ = کھوڑ -

(۲) ہا پش = ہا پش -

(۳) بیار = بیار -

(۴) گب = گب -

(۵) ہون = ہون -

2

سبق نمبر:- (۴)
عنوان :- پشتر پشتر کام
مشق

(۱) سوال جواب

۱) ڈاکٹر یسا چھ کران!

ج ڈاکٹر چھ بيمارن علاج کران -

۲) کائدر یسا چھ کران!

ج کائدر چھ ژوچہ تھران -

۳) دکاندار یسا چھ کران؟

ج دکاندار چھ سودا یزان -

۴) پشتر یسا چھ کران؟

ج پشتر چھ پلو سوان -

(۲) کاندرسی متعلق پانترہ جملہ!

۱) کائدر چھ ژوچہ، لواسی تہ کُلیچہ بناوان -

۲) سانی کاندرسی چھ غلام محمد ناو -

۳) سون کاندر چھ سانی گر نمر دیک روزان -

۴) سانی کاہندر پشتر ژوچہ چھ صاف آسان -

۵) سون کائدر چھ ایما ندر -

سبق نمبر: (۵)
عنوان :- پتھر پتھر کا آم
مشق

(پہلی) الف 'مصلیٰ جملہ اڈ راء و ب' حصہ مندرجہ آہستی
مناسب جملہ اڈن پتھر؟

- ۱ کاندر چھ = زوچہ ٹھران -
 - ۲ گور چھ = دود کینن -
 - ۳ زانہ چھ = توصل زھٹان -
 - ۴ کور چھ = روف کران -
- (پہلی) بونہ کنبہ درج و ا ح لفظی مقابلہ جمع؟

واحد جمع

- (۱) دانڈر = دانڈر
- (۲) وانڈر = وانڈر
- (۳) رائٹر = رائٹر

(پہلی) بونہ کنبہ دہ آہستی لفظ مندرجہ آرو مناسب لفظ پیکو
خالی جایی مندر؟

- (۱) ٹٹر چھ گندان = بڈی
- (۲) کور چھ کران = روف
- (۳) زانہ چھ زھٹان = توصل

WORKSHEET

CLASS: 3rd

SUBJECT: ENGLISH GRAMMER

TOPIC: SENTENCE

EXERCISE: 1

Tick (✓) the group of words that are sentences.

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1. what is your name? _____
2. I love to play cricket. _____
3. Sister is Rita my _____
4. I want to become a writer _____
5. Did your brother wash the car? _____
6. How beautiful she is! _____
7. Good girl she is a _____
8. Luma is a dancer _____
9. There's a bird in the house. _____
10. Do you think black cats bring bad luck? _____

EXERCISE: 1.2

Write the words in the correct order to form a sentence.

1. is very my soft. bed
2. magic show? Who has seen the
3. Your brother tall. Very is
4. blue yellow and notebook the. is mine
5. Who the told party? him about
6. We won the match. Hurrah
7. Will bring who to chips party the.

EXERCISE: 1.3

Underline the interrogative sentences with red colour and exclamatory sentences with blue colour.

1. Who told you this?
2. What a tragedy?
3. Did i say anything to make you angry?
4. How well she sings!
5. What is your name?
6. Ouch! you're stepping on my toe.
7. Do you believe it will snow tomorrow?
8. stop looking at me!
9. Which is your favourite colour?
10. Hurrah! We won the match.

TOPIC: INTERJECTION**EXERCISE: 1**

Find out interjections and colour them.

HOME

OUCH

GIRL

YIPEE

DOLL

SEA

HEY!

CLASS

OH!

WINTER

AW!

DARK

ALAS!

SCHOOL

WOW!

ROOM

WOW!

ROOM

HURRAY!

CLOUD

DAY

KING

DANG!

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EXERCISE: 1.2

Underline interjections in the following sentences.

1. Wow! Did you see that?
2. Oh! What a pretty dress it is
3. Hello! How do you do?
4. Hurrah! We have won
5. Ouch! I was just stung by a bee
6. Hey! Come here.
7. Bravo! Well done.
8. Dang! I missed the match /episode.
9. Alas! she died young.
10. Yipee! the maggie was yum

TOPIC: NOUN

EXERCISE: 1

Circle the nouns in the sentence

1. The kite flew in the sky.
 2. I broke the glass.
 3. The book has a red cover.
 4. Flowers grow in the garden.
-

5. The teacher gave us five worksheets to complete.

6. That is a beautiful flower.

7. Her hair is brown.

8. The children sat at the table.

9. Pizza is a good treat.

10. Frogs like to eat bugs.

11. The telephone rang and rang.

EXERCISE: 1.2

Write each noun on the correct side

Common Noun

Proper Noun

1.	Girl
2.	Atlantic ocean
3.	Student
4.	New Delhi
5.	Computer
6.	Wood
7.	Mount Everest
8.	Target

9.	Mr. Smith
10.	Pencil

EXERCISE: 1.3

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Tick the bubble if it contains a proper noun and X the bubble if it contains common noun.

truck

school

London

car

Pizza Hut

pencil

cat

India

John

computer

Virat Kohli

park

Mr. Smith

hospital

dog

February

EXERCISE: 1

Find the underlined nouns in the sentences. Tell if the nouns are singular or plural.

1. There were two cats playing in the yard last night. _____
2. We saw a movie last night at the theater. _____
3. My friend came to see me yesterday. _____
4. How many ants are on the table? _____
5. There were two boats on the lake at sunset. _____
6. I helped my dad wash the car this morning. _____
7. I found seven eggs in the chicken coop. _____
8. The dentist cleared my teeth yesterday. _____

EXERCISE: 1.2

Circle the plural noun in each sentence below.

1. There are seven days in a week.
 2. The girls in the class laughed.
 3. The boys watched the movie.
 4. The rabbits jumped across the yard.
 5. We shared the oranges with our friends.
 6. We saw many horses across the yard.
 7. There are ten homes on my street.
 8. We will bring two more chairs to the class.
 9. The children were happy on the picnic.
-

10. I bought two apples for lunch.

EXERCISE: 1.3

Write singular and plural on the correct side.

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Singular

Plural

1.	Dog
2.	Wishes
3.	Pen
4.	House
5.	Girl
6.	Busses
7.	Cats
8.	Class
9.	Fox
10.	Sheep
11.	Book
12.	Lion
13.	Bus
14.	Rabbits
15.	Apples
16.	Key
17.	Days
18.	Picture
19.	Chair
20.	Horses
21.	Movie
22.	Home

TOPIC: MASCULINE AND FEMININE

EXERCISE: 1

Match the following masculine nouns with their feminine ones:

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Lion | girl |
| 2. Prince | lady |
| 3. Boy | lioness |
| 4. Master | princess |
| 5. Gentleman | cow |
| 6. Nephew | tigress |
| 7. Bull | waitress |
| 8. Tiger | mistress |
| 9. Waiter | hen |
| 10. Cock | niece |

TOPIC: NEUTER NOUNS

EXERCISE: 1.2

Find out the neuter nouns and colour them.

Boy	Girl	Lady	Daddy	Book
King	Game	Lion	Chips	computer
House	Man	Servant	Desk	Niece

TOPIC: COMMON NOUNS

EXERCISE: 1.3

Underline the common gender nouns in the following:

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1. Adult, fire, daughter, brother.
2. Queen, pupil, lady, house.
3. Postman, swimmer, bicycle, dogs.
4. Doctor, lion, Knife, Man.
5. son, Wife, teacher, house.

EXERCISE: 1.4

Write 'M' for masculine , 'F' for feminine, 'N' for Neuter, 'C' for common gender.

1. Lady _____
 2. Maid _____
 3. Lion _____
 4. House _____
 5. Doctor _____
 6. Son _____
-

7. Knife _____
8. Niece _____
9. Desk _____
10. Man _____

TOPIC: ARTICLES

EXERCISE: 1

Circle the correct article (a, an, the) in each sentence.

1. John wanted to read a/an comic book.
2. The class went on a /an field trip.
3. He likes to read a/the short stories.
4. The dog caught a /an stick.
5. I saw a /an owl last night.
6. I quickly ate the/ an cookies.
7. A/an oval is shaped like a/ an egg.
8. I love to eat a /an apple.
9. He is a/ an good boy.
10. An/ a umbrella is a /the useful thing.

EXERCISE: 1.2

Write the correct articles (a, an, the) before each noun.

1. _____ igloo
 2. _____ banana
-

3. _____ tree
4. _____ inch
5. _____ eagle
6. _____ bench
7. _____ kitten
8. _____ soccer ball
9. _____ owl
10. _____ tiger

TOPIC: PRONOUN

EXERCISE:1

One word in each number below is a pronoun. Write it on a line.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Allen | his | car | 1. _____ |
| 2. Door | Marie | her | 2. _____ |
| 3. We | happy | Lee | 3. _____ |
| 4. School | us | road | 4. _____ |
| 5. Them | people | eat | 5. _____ |
| 6. Baseball | she | Rita | 6. _____ |
| 7. Her | hat | Jenny | 7. _____ |
| 8. Sam | his | book | 8. _____ |
| 9. House | Roy | they | 9. _____ |
| 10. Me | Ann | sofa | 10. _____ |
-

EXERCISE:1.2

Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.

1. She went to the store with Seeta.
 2. every Thursday, John goes to market with them
 3. I enjoyed seeing them on the playground.
 4. Have you hung the painting on the wall yet?
 5. Mom came to have lunch with us.
 6. They were using crayons.
 7. She likes to draw and paint.
 8. You yourself can win the game.
 9. Did you yourself make the dinner.
 10. She is dancing.
-

Note: Winter Assignment is to be done on loose sheets, charts, scrap book or as asked.

CLASS: 3rd

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

1. Make a mini dictionary for yourself. Each alphabet must have 10 different words with their meanings.
2. Make a book, "my favourite things", write about your favourite things. Draw a picture and make a cover for your book.

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SUBJECT: EVS

1. Craft your globe:

Materials required: - Blue wrapping paper, cutting of seven continents made from glitter sheets, a beach ball.

2. Make an animal album in your scrap book. Paste pictures of four animals for each category.

- i) Animals that live on trees.
- ii) Animals that have a tail.
- iii) Animals that have four legs.

3. Make a poster depicting safety with electricity.

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

1. Make a chart on "conversion" of measurements.
2. To identify a number as even or odd, by making pairs of beads/ pebbles/ counters.
3. To experience money transactions, using fake notes.

- i) Rs 20 = four Rs 5 notes.
- ii) Rs 20 = two Rs 10 notes.
- iii) Rs 20 = ten Rs 2 coins.

SUBJECT: URDU

اسم معرفہ اور اسم نکرہ سے متعلق دس تصاویر جمع کر کے ایک چارٹ پر قلمبند کیجئے۔